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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/619,540	07/19/2000	Katsuhiko Nagasaki	862.C1956	2252

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NEW YORK, NY 10112

EXAMINER

RAHMJOO, MANUCHER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2676

DATE MAILED: 07/15/2003

10

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/619,540

Applicant(s)

NAGASAKI, KATSUHIKO

Examiner

Mike Rahmjoo

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 June 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 06/24/2003 have been fully considered but they are moot.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 7, 10, and 19- 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakamoto et al (US Patent 5,329,289), hereinafter, Sakamoto, in view of Amro et al (US Patent 6,278,443), hereinafter, Amro.

As per claims 1, 10, and 19- 22 Sakamoto teaches designation means for designating a display direction of a display in fig 4, block 11a and column 4, lines 35- 41; storage means for storing a management table for making an indication state of the indicator in the display direction correspond to control information for controlling an operation of the information processing apparatus for the indication state in column 4, lines 7- 10; detection means for detecting the indication state of the indicator on in fig.13, block S12; and control means for

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controlling the operation of the information processing apparatus on the basis of control information of the management table corresponding to a detection result of said detection means see for example column 2 lines 28- 34, and wherein said control means controls the operation of said information processing apparatus so that a relation between the display direction and an indication direction of the indicator is constant see for example column 2 lines 46- 52 wherein the direction of the display means is the same (constant) as the direction of the display region designated in accordance with the change command.

However, Sakamoto does not teach an operation corresponding to the indication direction of the indicator in accordance with the display direction is changeable based on a user operation of the indicator.

Amro teaches an operation corresponding to the indication direction of the indicator in accordance with the display direction is changeable based on a user operation of the indicator see for example column 5 lines 59- 67 and column 6 lines 1- 10 and also figure 9.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Amro into Sakamoto to provide a user interactive touch screen in a computer controlled display system to enable the detection of any rolling (scrolling) of placed fingertip for moving displayed data corresponding to the direction of rolling see for example column 2 lines 1- 15.

As per claims 2 Amro teaches scroll (rolling) operation of a display window of the display see for example column 5 lines 59- 67 and figures 7 and 9.

As per claims 7 Sakamoto teaches change means for changing contents of the

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management table on the basis of the indication state of the indicator in col.8 lines 65- 68 and col.9 lines 1- 6.

Claims 3, 4, 6, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakamoto in view of Robbins (US Patent 6,326,978).

As per claims 3, and 4 Sakamoto teaches a rectangular shape that can serve as a vertically elongated screen for displaying a display window with a long side of the rectangle directed vertically, or a horizontally elongated screen for displaying the display window with the long side directed horizontally in the abstract.

Sakamoto does not teach vertical and horizontal scroll corresponding to the vertical or horizontal elongation screens.

However, Robbins teaches the display direction is a vertical direction corresponding to the vertically elongated screen, correspond to control information for controlling vertical scroll operation of the vertically elongated screen, and makes an indication state of the indicator when the display direction is a horizontal direction corresponding to the horizontally elongated screen, correspond to control information for controlling horizontal scroll operation of the horizontally elongated screen in column 3, lines 13- 22.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Robbins into Sakamoto to provide a display with vertical and horizontal scroll corresponding to the vertical or horizontal elongation screens so that a user reviews through documents rapidly by using the horizontal and vertical scroll key which in the case of documents extending beyond the regular number of screen row and column provides an instrumental utility by elongation to the extreme right and bottom part of the documents.

The examiner would suggest amending the language of claim 3 as to clarify the rotation of the screen to different positions (e.g. horizontal and vertical positions).

As per claims 6 Sakamoto does not teach a designation means including a predetermined icon in the display.

However, Robbins teaches the display with a designation means including a Predetermined icon in the display in fig.1, block 28.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Robbins into Sakamoto to provide a display with designation means including a predetermined icon so that a visual interface is present for ease of operation of the device and thereby providing the user with an indicator to make the applicable operation in the accordance with the visual interface e.g. clockwise vs. counter clockwise or movement in the direction indicated as opposed to the opposite direction and thus create a user friendly device.

As per claims 8 Sakamoto does not teach the indicator with at least either one of a jog dial switch and a shuttle switch.

However, Robbins teaches the indicator includes at least either one of a jog dial switch and a shuttle switch in col.3 lines 13- 22(thumb button).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Robins into Sakamoto for at least either one of a jog dial switch and a shuttle switch to provide a hardware interface in the case of lack of a pointing device e.g. a mouse.

Claims 5, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakamoto in view of Rubbery et al, US Patent 6,356,287, hereinafter, Rubbery.

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As per claim 5 Sakamoto does not teach focusing operation.

However, Rubbery teaches the management table makes the indication state of the indicator in-the display direction correspond to control information for controlling focusing operation to a plurality of focusing targets in a display window of the display in column 7, lines 30- 35 (through the use of hot key).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Rubbery into Sakamoto for control focusing operation so that a user can easily identify and execute any selected operation through invoking of the focusing target.

As per claims 9 Sakamoto teaches detection of an indication direction.

Sakamoto does not teach an indication amount of the indicator.

However, Rubbery teaches an indication amount of the indicator in col.6, lines 29- 32.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Rubbery into Sakamoto with an indication amount of the indicator so as to put the screen at any given angle of suitability to the viewer thereby providing a display device with an indicator for any type of task e.g. artistic visualization of a piece of art which may require the use of a certain magnitude of the indicator to provide the desired view and or enhancements to the already existing art.

Claims 11-18 are similar in scope to claims 2- 9 and are rejected under the same rationale.

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Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure; 5,592,195, 5,999,176, 5,661,632, 6,366,302, 5,189,404, 5,134,390, and 4,542,377.

Inquiry

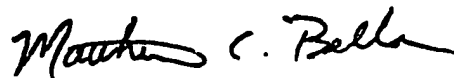
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mike Rahmjoo whose telephone number is (703) 305- 5658. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30- 3:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella can be reached on (703) 308- 6829. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872- 9314 for regular communications and (703) 872- 9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305- 4750.

Mike Rahmjoo

July 9, 2003



MATTHEW C. BELLA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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